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CORRESPONDENCE



Lung ultrasound and B-lines quantification inaccuracy: B sure to have the right solution

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Dear Editor,

We read with great interest the letter from Haaksma and co-workers titled “*Lung ultrasound and B-lines: B careful!*” [1]. The authors found that lung ultrasound (LUS) reproducibility of B-lines detection with different transducers and raters was poor to moderate and raised a relevant issue.

B-lines are dynamic LUS artifacts, moving and potentially changing appearance over the respiratory cycle, associated with increased extravascular lung water or partial lung loss of aeration. Although the recognition of B-lines and discrimination of A- from B-pattern are simple tasks, the quantification of B-lines and the assessment of their spacing can be challenging: easily counted when few, it becomes impossible to enumerate them precisely when numerous and tending to merge (as often happens in the interstitial–alveolar syndromes).

Semiquantitative methods have been proposed to quantify B-lines based on visual estimation of screen percentage occupied by them [2] or on the presence/absence of their coalescence [3]. These methods may be prone to errors either due to inter-operator “eyeballing” variability or to assessment of their coalescence without considering its overall pleural extension.

The current recommendation to assess the percentage of pleural line occupied by B-lines (rather than counting their maximum number over each ultrasound scan) [2] may also lead to inaccurate results.

At present, no tool is available to quantify the percentage of pleural line occupied by B-lines. This may not be a simple cognitive process because: (1) the distance

between two B-lines may not be reliably assessed visually and may change over the respiratory cycle; (2) “coalescence” between two B-lines may be an arguable concept, considering that the same artifact could be interpreted as two close B-lines or a wide B-line; (3) rating all coalescences with the same score, regardless of the percentage of pleura involved, may lead to overestimation of the pathology when this is focal and not ubiquitous, as in ARDS.

The lack of a reference method to objectively quantify B-lines may thus have affected the interpretation of the supposed differences in visualizing them with different probes reported by Haaksma et al.

We believe that the absence of a quantitative scoring system may be overcome by computer-aided measurements of the percentage of pleural line presenting B-line artifacts. This has already been shown to provide a promising and reliable operator-independent assessment of lung surface density (Fig. 1), which seems to outperform previously described subjective scores [4–6].

The next mandatory step will be the automation of this technique, by developing a computer-based clinically easy-to-use tool able to grant an objective pleural line artifacts evaluation. This would reduce inter- and intra-observer variability and create a unique quantification system in order to standardize diagnostic and monitoring scores. Such methodology, supported by artificial-intelligence software, has been successfully tested for other ultrasound automated techniques [7]. The potential advantages in terms of faster data collection without increased costs and patients risks are intuitive. The clinical usefulness and importance for lung disease diagnosis and monitoring, in an era fraught with the challenge of pandemic infectious interstitial diseases (such as COVID-19), are easy to guess.

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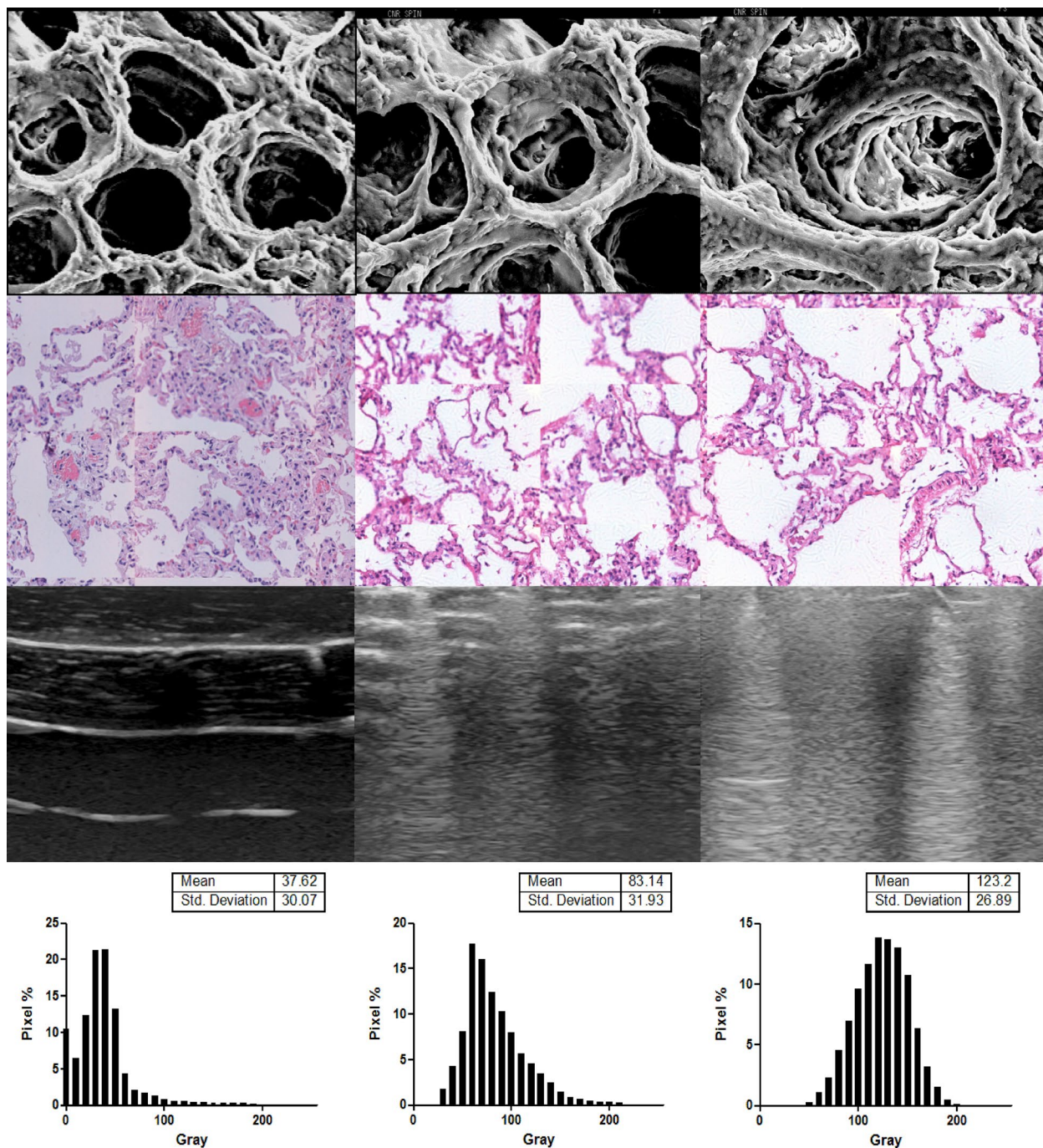


Fig. 1 Images showing correlations between control lung lobe (left) and saline-instilled lobes with an increasing amount of extravascular lung water (right). Upper panels: scanning electron microscopy (StereoScan 360 microscope, Leica Cambridge Instruments, UK) showing interstitial thickening in saline-instilled lobes with the corresponding histology. Lower panels: ultrasonography with the corresponding gray-scale distribution analysis by video-based quantitative method. (Personal data from Francesco Corradi)

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflicts of interest

All authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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